

"means, coupled to the control input of said high voltage generating circuit, for generating a control signal, in dependence on said comparing means, for turning off said high voltage generating circuit".

The Examiner indicates that the "means for directly detecting the beam current" is disclosed in Sato at col. 1, lines 15-25. Applicant submits that this section of Sato merely states that a beam current detecting circuit is "adapted for detecting the beam current for each cathode", and fails to indicate that this is a direct detection. It should be noted that the beam current in a CRT is developed therein by a high voltage applied to the anode of the CRT. What is shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is the RGB video signal as applied to the cathodes of the electron guns. While the current in the RGB signals may be proportional to the beam current generated in the CRT, Applicant submits that the measurement of the RGB video signal current is not a direct detection of the beam current, as claimed in claim 1.

The Examiner then indicates that the "means, coupled to the control input of said high voltage generating circuit, for generating a control signal, in dependence on said comparing means, for turning off said high voltage generating circuit" is disclosed in Sato at col. 2, lines 22-40 and in Fig. 8A.

Applicant submits that it should be apparent that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, the detected beam current is

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applied to an ABL (automatic beam level) control voltage generating circuit 72, which also receive a voltage from a high-voltage generating circuit 73. The output from the ABL control voltage generating circuit 72 is applied, in part, to a brightness signal processing circuit 67, and, in part, to a peak brightness limiting circuit 62.

Applicant stresses that the control signal from the ABL control voltage generating circuit 72 is not applied to a control signal input of the high-voltage generating circuit 73 for the purpose of turning of the high-voltage generating circuit 73. In fact, the high-voltage generating circuit 73 as shown in Fig. 8A does not have a control input, and merely supplies a high voltage signal to the ABL control voltage generating circuit 73.

With regard to claim 5, Applicant submits that Fig. 7, and col. 1, lines 51-60 of Sato do not disclose or suggest a high voltage generating circuit. In particular, the high voltage is applied to a CRT (e.g., the CRT 53 of Sato) via the anode connection which is shown in Sato as having only a lead connected thereto (see bottom part of CRT 53). However, the connection to the high voltage generating circuit is not shown in Fig. 8A. Rather, Fig. 8A shows DC voltages being generated

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from the RGB outputs of the video amplifier 52 which are arguably proportional to the beam current. These DC voltage, generated across resistors, are then applied to an ABL control circuit 55 which derives therefrom a control signal for application to a contrast control for the input video signal. Again, Applicant submits that there is no showing of a voltage supply coupled to said high voltage generating circuit for supplying said beam current, nor a measuring resistor in series with the voltage supply and the high voltage supply "wherein a voltage across said measuring resistor is proportional to the beam current."

In view of the above, Applicant believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art, and as such, is patentable thereover.